THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.*

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

CITY HOTEL.

The subscriber has re-opened the City Hotel as a house of public entertainment for travellers and boarders, where he respectfully solicits public patronage.

Wm Albertson.

Elizabeth-City, April 7.

RECEIVED

By schr. Mary Frances, Stevens, from Porto Rico.

13 Hhds. 16 bls. } Prime retailing Sugar.

For sale by

Alpheus Fobes, jr.

Elizabeth-City, March 10.

Fresh Garden Seed

Just received and for sale by
WM. D. GORDAN, Agent.
Elizabeth-City, Feb. 3

JUST RECEIVED.

Apple Brandy,
W. India and N. E. Rum,
Rye Whiskey,
Superfine Flour,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Mess and prime Pork,
Gunpowder Tea,
Powder and Shot,
Soap, Candles and Raisins,
Pepper and Salt-petre,
Large and small twist Tobacco,
Coffee and Cheese,
Putty and Glass,
Lamp Oil, very superior.

Richard Wyatt.

Elizabeth-City, March 24. *Tf*

STOLEN

From my stable, on the 7th inst. a bay HORSE of the Lucien blood. He is a common size horse, say about 14 hands high, blind in his right eye, and a saddle gall on his left side. His right shoulder has been injured which causes him to limp.

Any person who will return said horse to the subscriber, shall receive a reward of *TEN DOLLARS.*

David Jackson.

Pasquotank County, near Eliz'th-City April 21.

NOTICE.

DARIUS B. ROGERS, intends opening a school in Camden county for the education of youth of both sexes, to be under the direction of the undersigned gentlemen as trustees. The following are the different branches which will be taught, and the terms.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography—per quarter	$3 00
Mathematics and the Languages	4 00

MAJOR GREGORY,
WM. L. HOUSE,
ISAAC MERCER, } *Trustees.*

April 28. *Bt.*

SPRING GOODS.

H. LOCKWOOD

HAS Just received per Schooner *Only Son*, and offers for sale, the following assortment, low for Cash or country produce:—

Blue, black and brown Cloths,
Super. Cassimeres, Irish Linens,
Striped Florentine, shaded Nankins,
Silk striped ditto,
Cassinett, Ginghams,
Sea Island Shirting, white Drilling,
Bangup Cord, striped Janes,
Blk. Circassian, striped Muslin,
Book muslin, tamb'd ditto,
Swiss and mull muslins,
White and plaid Robes,
Striped and fig'd Jackonet,
Superior white Marseilles,
Black silk Valencia, bobinet Lace,
White Florence, green Gauze,
Verona Hkfs. fancy Berege Hkfs.
Fancy silk Hkfs.
Silk and cotton Hose, Ribands,
Silk Umbrellas,
Pink and green Florence,
Black Levantine, Crapes,
Belt Ribands, Galloon, col'd Braid,
Sewing Silk,
Beaver, Kid and silk Gloves,
Bandanna Hkfs. flag ditto,
Black silk Hkfs. linen Cambrick do.
Blk cotton Hose,
Mixed, white and brown 1-2 do
Parasols, blk. and brown Satin,
Inserting, Cambricks,
Swiss Cravats, muslin Points,
White Counterpanes,
Shaded Dresses, satin striped ditto,
Milinet, table Cloths, super. Plaid,
Super. gilt Buttons,
Brown Sheetings and Shirtings,
Black Bombazine, striped Satteen,
Super. fancy Prints, London do
Blk. and white ditto, two blue ditto,
Checks, Dimity, Bombazetts,
Russia Sheeting, Choppas,
Cotton Hdkfs. Berkley Cravats,
Linen Tapes, fancy Ear Drops,
Necklaces, Tilletting, brown Linen.
Furniture Calico,
Blue and yellow Nankin,
Shell side Combs,
Brazilian tuck and side ditto,
Bed Tick and knitting Cotton,
Blk. Fur Hats for men and boys,
Drab, do. do. do.
Men and boys' wool Hats,
Ladies' Morocco, Prunelle and calf skin Shoes,
Gentlemens' Boots,
Gentlemens' Buckskin and calf skin Shoes,
Childrens' leather and Morocco do.
1 case ladies' straw Bonnets,
Men and boys' Leghorn Hats,
Misses, open work Hats,
Artificial Flowers, cotton Yarn,
Foolscap and letter Paper,
Leading Lines and Bed Cords,
Pocket Books and Shaving Brushes,
Shoe Knives and Knives and Forks,
Silver Thimbles, Pocket Knives,
Fish Hooks, Hand and pit saw Files,
6. 8. 10 and 20d. Nails,
8d. wrought and 10d cut Brads.

Groceries.

Superior Cogniac Brandy,
do. Holland Gin, Apple Brandy,
New Rum, Peppermint Cordial,
Adkins' and Saunders' Tobacco,
New Orleans Sugar, Gun Powder,
Shot from No. 1 to 7,
Rappee and Maccaboy Snuff,
Mustard, Loaf Sugar, Soap & Candles,
8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass,
Pepper and Alspice,
Tea, Coffee and Chocolate,
Family Flour,
Mess and Prime Pork,
Ginger & Mace, Raisins, Indigo. &c.

Besides a number of other articles not mentioned.

Elizabeth-City, April 21.

JUST RECEIVED

Per Schooner Wm. & John, from St. Croix,

12 puncheons Rum,

4 hhds. Sugar.

A. FOBES, jr.

Fobesville, April 14.

Blanks for sale at this office

State of North-Carolina,

Camden County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1827.

J. C. Ehringhaus, Admr. of Wm. T. Muse, dec. vs. Wilson Sanderlin. } Orig'l attachment, levied on the land of Wilson Sanderlin, adjoining the lands of Jno. Brite, Benj. Overton's heirs & others Jan. 30 1827.

It is therefore ordered, that six weeks public notice thereof be given to the said Wilson Sanderlin, by advertisement in the Elizabeth-City Star, that unless he appeared at the next Term of our said Court, to be held at the Court-House in Camden, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and plead to said action, final judgment will be entered up against him.

Test

Mal. S. Lewis, Ck.

Camden County, April 7.

RECEIVED

By Schooner Only Son, Small, from New-York,

10 bbls. Whiskey,
10 do. Flour,
2 do. Linseed Oil,
1 bbls. Lamp Oil,
Nails, assorted,
2 bbds excellent Vinegar,
Sewing Twine, heavy Duck,
White Lead, Verdigris, &c. &c.

For sale by

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

Elizabeth City, April 21.

Wanted to Purchase,

A good *MILCH COW*, for which the Cash will be given. Enquire at this OFFICE.

Elizabeth-City, April 14.

Wanted to Purchase

Or to hire for the year, a middle aged negro Woman without children, who can Cook, Wash and Iron; for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.

January 20.

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale by A. Fobes, Jr.

2000 bushels Turks Island SALT.

march 13.

$25 REWARD

Will be given to any person for the apprehension and delivery to me or confinement in jail so I get him again my negro man NED, who runaway on the 4th of January last, without any provocation. He is very black, about 23 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, has lost one of his upper front teeth; has a large scar on the instep of his left foot, which causes him to walk lame at times. It is supposed he is lurking about Elizabeth-City, as he has a mother living at Mr. Abner Williams'.

John Winslow.

Elizabeth-City, April 28. *Bt*

Gig Making Business.

The subscriber intends carrying on the above business on a much larger scale than heretofore, and will sell Gigs to suit the times. Having the first rate workmen, and from his long experience in the business, he flatters himself that his customers will find his work superior to any he has made heretofore. He has a large stock of materials of the best quality, to finish off the best kind of Stick Gigs with leather tops and double joints.

Jos. Gordan.

Gates, April 28. *Bt*

Farmer's Repository.

AN ADDRESS.

To the Farmer's Society of Barnwell District, S. C.—delivered on the 2nd of January, 1826, by ANGUS PATTERSON, a member of the Senate of that state, from that District.

GENTLEMEN,

In obedience to a resolution of the last meeting, I am now to discharge the duty thereby assigned to me—a requisition with which I should comply with much pleasure, could I think myself adequate to the task. It is not to be expected that I can address you on an occupation, which most of you have studied and practised from youth, and of which I have very little practical knowledge, without some embarrassment. I, however, consider it to be my duty to lend my humble exertions towards advancing the object of our association; and confiding in your indulgence, I will proceed, conscious, nevertheless, that I have much to learn before I can with propriety assume the office of an instructor.

What I have to say, is to be received rather as hints and unattested propositions, than as the result of experience, the only sure guide to agricultural knowledge. I trust, however, that some of the suggestions which I shall offer, will not be entirely void of utility, or uninteresting to the practical farmer.

I will not trouble you with an historical sketch of the progress of agriculture in different ages and nations, or with abstract speculations on its antiquity, dignity and importance, as is sometimes done on similar occasions. I take leave, however, to remark, that husbandry is supposed to be coeval with man himself, at least in a civilized state, and has been and must continue to be in all ages, the primary source of public as well as of individual prosperity. I will not attempt a dissertation on the varieties of earths and soils, or on the various theories of vegetation, which have been promulgated and advocated; for though some knowledge on these subjects, is indispensable to enlightened and scientific farming, the nature of this address does not allow me to do more, than barely to recommend them to your attention.

The improvement of the agriculture of the district being our principal object, it may not be amiss to advert, for a moment, to our natural resources and advantages as planters and farmers. Located between the lower and upper country, we possess advantages not enjoyed by either. Our lands are generally level, not liable to be soaked or washed by rains, easily tilled, liberally remunerating the judicious cultivator, and cheap below comparison. Our crops are less affected by the vicissitudes of the seasons, than those of many other places. We never experience those total failures of crops, of which we often read in the newspapers. Our district is more healthy than the low, and as healthy as any part of the upper country, below the vicinity of the mountains; in short there is no part of this state, or indeed of any other state, where the poor man who is dependent on his labor, can support and educate a family in more comfort and respectability, or where the moderate capitalist can invest his money with a view to planting, to greater advantage, than in this District; and, as a proof of this remark, the man cannot be found, who has cultivated the soil for any number of years, and observed ordinary industry and economy, who, if not wealthy, is not easy and comfortable circumstances.

The attention of the planter is first directed to clearing and reducing his lands to a proper state for cultivation. The usual method of performing this work has to me appeared injudicious. It ought always to be borne in mind, that the only difference between new land, and that which is old and worn out, is that the soil of the former contains a portion of vegetable matter that is destroyed, which, with little additional labor, might be advantageously worked into and made part of the soil. The mode which has occurred to me as more judicious, would be to list or plough in as much of the leaves and trash, as may be found practicable; and to remove, heap up, or burn only so much of the rubbish as cannot thus be disposed of. According to this plan, the product of the first year might not be as great, but I venture to say, that succeeding crops will be better than on lands of the same quality, cleared, by raking and burning.

After the land is cleared, enclosed and prepared for tillage, the next consideration is the mode of culture; and on this subject, men eminent for their knowledge and distinguished for their zeal in the cause of agriculture, differ. It is probable that the advocates of both the level and the ridge system are right to a certain extent, and that the propriety of either depends, in a great measure, on local circumstances. If my observation is to to relied on, the ridge culture is best adapted to our soil; but in this, as in every thing else relating to farming, moderation is to be observed. I think it will be found that the ridges recommended in "*Aratoa*," are too high to succeed on the lands of this district. In no part of our system of planting, is our practice more faulty than in the culture of our crops. Our lands are light and porous, requiring to be well, but not frequently worked. It has been remarked, and with a great deal of truth, that more land has been injured by the injudicious use of the plough, than by all the other causes (and there are several,) put together.

To restore our lands when worn out—to retain them in the state of fertility in which we found them, and to improve them beyond their natural condition, are subjects which require the ardent attention of every planter. Can this be effected with materials found on every plantation, within the power of every planter, without resorting to extraneous expedients? I think it can. The importance and efficacy of manure in restoring our impoverished fields, are admitted by all; yet how few of us pay any attention to it in practice; and of the few who do, how feeble and spiritless are their exertions. Writers on this subject have recommended a variety of manures, but unless marl, or some other such substance should be hereafter discovered, we must be dependent on animal and vegetable matter, and it is certain that by a proper use of these agents alone, our object may be accomplished. The quantity of manure that may be accumulated in the course of a year, without interfering materially with the common operations of the plantation, is inconceivable, except to those who have made the experiment. The stalks of corn, the leaves and trash found around our fences, and every description of vegetable offal trodden by stock, and being partially decomposed and slightly mixed with animal matter, make manure peculiarly adapted to our crops. Every man's judgment and experience will readily point out to him the time and mode of its application.

For manure, however, we must principally rely on our barn and stable yards, and the labor and time spent in carting compost from these places, to the different parts of our ordinary sized plantations, will detract very much from its value.—The quantity of land which we cultivate to the hand, and the great extent of our plantations, render it impracticable for us to derive that advantage from manuring, which is experienced in places where farms are small and compact. To remedy this inconvenience, and as a substitute for manure, the enclosing system has been introduced; a system remarkably suited to our district where lands are so cheap, and are cleared, and enclosed with so much facility. The beneficial effect derived from permitting land to rest, that is to say, to remain uncultivated and not pastured on, every second or third year, and by carefully ploughing, or listing under, the natural growth of weeds and grass, must have occurred to every one. There is not the least doubt on my mind, but this plan, if adopted in time and steadily pursued, will in itself be effectual. The credit of first demonstrating the utility of this system, I believe, is due to the late John Taylor, of Virginia; but notwithstanding all that has been said and proved by that enlightened agriculturist, confirmed by our own experience and observation, the system has not in practice been appreciated as highly as it deserves. The time will soon come, if it has not already arrived, when something must be done. The old plan of clearing, exhausting and turning out land will not answer much longer. When it is recollected, that on a moderate calculation, half of our cultivated land affords no clear profit, and that is doubtful whether a considerable portion defrays the expense of culture; it must be admitted, that some plan of resuscitating our exhausted fields must be resorted to; under these impressions, the following suggestions are, with much deference, submitted.

If the experience of other countries can be relied on, much advantage would result from a change of crops, (I mean from cultivating different crops in succession on the same land.) This is termed a rotation of crops. That in the production of one crop, the land becomes

better prepared for another crop, of a different nature, cannot, I apprehend, be doubted. You have all observed, that corn, grows better after cotton, than if nothing had grown on the land the preceeding year; for the reasons and principles to which it is ascribed, I must refer you to our library. It will there be seen that it has been ascertained, that with a proper rotation, the same land may be planted for years, and yet gradually improve. This subject has as yet attracted but little attention among our practical men, and I am, myself, without experience. I will, however, venture a few observations on the subject, which are certainly well intended, and will, I doubt not, be received for as much as they are worth.

The selection ought to be made from such crops, as are least injurious to the land, and at the same time make an adequate return for the labor bestowed in the cultivation. It is only by comparing the advantages of different crops for a series of years, that we can determine as to an eligible rotation; and we should always remember, that the condition of the land at the end of the course is to be taken into consideration, as well as the value of the product.

(To be continued.)

DUTIES OF POSTMASTERS.

In a Circular recently issued by the vigilant officer at the head of the General Post Office Department, communicating the Post Office Act, passed at the last session of Congress we observe the following injunctions, which we publish for general information:

"The strict attention of Postmasters is invited to the following duties:

1. Report every failure of a mail carrier, with the cause which produced it, if known.

2. Repair mail bags that are unsound, though it should detain the mail.

3. When packets are mis-sent from a distributing office, first inform the Postmaster of such office, and if the error be not corrected, report him to the Postmaster General.

4. When a loss of a letter mailed, which contains money, occurs, report, without delay, with all the circumstances connected with the loss, none of which, or the loss, should be published. A publication is sure to prevent a detection of the perpetrator.

5 Care should be taken that the name of an Office at which a letter is mailed, should be plainly written or stamped on it

6. Be careful to return on the routes by which they were received, all mail bags of every description, not in use. There is great want of attention to this duty, which subjects the Department to embarrassment and loss

7. Although instructions have repeatedly been given not to enclose any communications in quarterly returns, except such as relate to the returns, yet resignations, applications for blanks and letters of importance, are often so enclosed, and the consequence is that they are not opened until weeks, and sometimes months, after they are received at the General Post Office. As all returns are directed to be made at the close of each quarter, if Postmasters would reflect, they would see, that to open and examine more than six thousand returns, require many weeks. How, then, can they expect a speedy answer to any communication enclosed in a quarterly return.

8 All applications for blanks at this Office should be directed. *General Post Office*, care of Joseph Burrows.

9. Personal attention to the duties of his Office, by every Postmaster, is indispensable.

10. Printers often complain of the mis-carriage of their papers, when they have never been deposited in a Post Office, were badly put up, or mis-directed. Postmasters are held responsible for such failures, unless they shew the fault is with the Printers. This may be easily done, by any Postmaster, at whose office the papers are mailed.

Procure from the Printer a list of the packets he sends—arrange this list alphabetically, and compare the packets deposited with it.

If the packets are insecurely put up, they should be returned to the Printing Office—if not deposited or mis-directed, a comparison with the list will detect the error.

11 Where an individual places his frank upon a packet of greater weight than the law authorizes, the excess should be charged. This is often omitted—many articles, such as the cutting of grape vines, fruit trees, &c. are sent in the mail, which should be excluded from it. All such abuses must be corrected or they will increase to the injury of the public

12. Every carrier of the mail who becomes intoxicated, having the mail in charge, should be dismissed by any Postmaster at whose office he calls, and another one employed, at the expense of the contractor, of which he should be immediately advised

Postmasters at the end of routes should see that the carriers are sworn and that they be especially charged not to carry, out of the mail, letters, open or sealed, in violation of the law.

13. The energetic co-operation of every Postmaster and contractor is earnestly requested. Each one should consider himself so far identified with the Department, as to participate in the elevation of its character, & his increasing efforts should be directed to so desirable an object. The Postmaster General acknowledges with a high degree of satisfaction, the efficiency of many thousands of those who are connected with him in the discharge of arduous and responsible duties, and he confidently expects a continuance of their exertions.

Internal Improvement.—An act was passed at the last session of the Legislature, directing the Board for Internal Improvement to have surveyed one or more of the large marshes or swamps, situate between the Virginia line and Roanoke River; between the Virginia line and Albemarle Sound, between the Roanoke River and Albemarle Sound and the Tar River and Pamptico Sound, between the Roanoke and Tar Rivers, between the Tar and Neuse Rivers, Rivers between the Neuse and Cape-Fear Rivers, between the Cape-Fear and Lumber Rivers, and between the Lumber River and the South-Carolina line. The object of these surveys, is to determine, which of the said marshes it may be practicable to drain—the probable cost of such draining will be reclaimed for cultivation, and the quantity of vacant land.

The Board is required to report to the Legislature upon this subject, and authority is given them to employ one or more competent surveyors, to carry the requirements of the act into execution. Under this authority, the Board have engaged the services of an Engineer from N. Y. by the name of NASH, who brings the highest testimonials of his qualifications from Governor CLINTON, with whom Governor BURTON had corresponded on the subject. Mr. N. arrived in this city, on Monday last, & will proceed immediately on his survey. Governor Burton has contracted to pay him at the rate of $2.000 per annum until the meeting of the Legislature, when his salary can be fixed by law.

Mr. BRAZIER set out last week to survey one of the Swamps near the S. Carolina line. So that we hope, in the course of the present summer the Board will be able, by the united exertions of these gentlemen, to obtain all the information on this subject, required by the act of the last Legislature.—[*Ral. Reg.*

More Gold in North-Carolina.—We learn that a rich sand, apparently, extensive deposite of *Gold*, has very recently been discovered on the land of James Capps, about five miles from Charlotte, on the Statesville road.—Evidences of the presence of the precious metal were last season, for the first time, perceived in the vicinity of that place, and some persons commenced working there; but not being very successful, they abandoned it as a profitless business. Early this season, new efforts were made; the result of which has been that considerable quantities of gold have been discovered, principally imbedded in the fissures of (apparently) a secondary formation of rocks. Mr. Capps was a poor man; he indeed possessed a freehold; but the poverty of the surface (or *soil*) of his land, yielded a miserable return for the labor bestowed in its cultivation.—Since, however, his once steril acres have proven so rich in their bowels, liberal offers have been made him for the little possessions; all of which, we understand, he has yet declined closing in with.—[*West. Car.*

Gen. George Lee Davidson, of Iredell county, and General Alexander Gray, of Randolph county, of this state, and Gen. John Cocke, of Tennessee, have been appointed Commissioners to treat with the Cherokee Indians, for the cession of all their lands in North Carolina, and so much in Tennessee as will be necessary for facilitating the cutting of a Canasaga ricers.—[*Ibid.*

Creek Lands.—The Macon Messenger says "that the Indian council at Broken Arrow has closed.—The subject of disposing of the remainder of their lands in Georgia was before them, but did not result in any positive determination with regard to its disposal. They professed a willingness to sell it at its value, if the agent would examine, or have it examined, and a valuation put upon it. Thus the matter appears to rest for the present—we believe that by waiting their own time, it may be obtained "peaceably," but we doubt whether it can be "upon reasonable terms."

Troubles in Canada.—It was stated not long since in the Buffalo (N. York) Journal that for some days previous there had been alarming reports of commotion in the neighboring province of Upper Canada; that the American Flag had been raised in many places, and among others at York, within a few rods of the Capital. The following article from the York (Upper Canada) Freeman, shows that the report of the state of public feeling had not been exaggerated:

"By the naturalization bill, the torch of Canadian independence has been kindled, and has sent forth a blaze of light which is visible from one extremity of the province to the other. The effect is tremendious; as well might the secret agents of corruption attempt to veil the sun in its meridian, as to hide it. Petitions are getting up in all directions against the bill, and thousands are signing. On Young-Street, we hear, the whole mass of the people are signing; in Niagara and the Gore Districts, all, we hear, who are not quitting the country in disgust, will sign; in parts of the District of New Castle they are almost in a state of distraction. We have been written to for an additional number of copies of the petition. A large meeting is convened at Port Hope on Saturday next, and there, we are informed, the natural born subjects are exasperated and indignant against the measure.—Nearer hand, in Wmthy, where a meeting was called for last Monday, they are determined to resist it to a man, and that to the very last extremity."

From St. Thomas

Capt. Atherton of the schooner Fame, arrived at New-York on Saturday in 19 days from St. Thomas, informs, that the market was glutted with American produce, business dull, money scarce, and many more sellers than purchasers.—Flour was retailing at five and a half to six dollars a barrel.

From Carthagena.

Capt. Shipman, of the brig Athenian, arrived at N. Y. who left Carthagena on the 4th ult. informs, that the country was considered in rather an unsettled state. The British residents had sent a requisition to the Admiral at Jamaica, for a vessel of war to be sent down for the protection of their property. The apprehensions arose more immediately from the troops being some time without pay, and the expectation that they would soon be without rations, than from the dissentions existing among the chiefs.

Accounts have been received of the late events in Peru. The principal officers of the Colombian army in that country, who declared against Bolivar, had been sent prisoners to Bogota.

The steam boat Bolivar had arrived from Baranquilla, with about 500 barrels of the cargo of the brig Burrows, which vessel was totally lost and sold as she lay. The steam boat Amazon arrived 25th of March, from Para.

Extract of a letter dated Carthagena, March 31.—"Our market is in a perfect state of stagnation. Every one seems at a loss as to what may take place. It is known that Bolivar and Santander are now decidedly opponents. We will not recommend the shipment of any thing, nor do we wish to see property introduced here. We give no quotations, because it is impossible to fix a value, or to know whether we may not all in a month hence have to leave the country.—[*Com. Adv.*

Extract of a letter from Laguira, dated April 21.—"Mr. F——— was imprisoned to-day by order of Bolivar. I have just been to see him; his situation is shocking—the room in which he is confined is not larger than one of the smallest cells in your new state prison There was a bando published to day, stating that every merchant who did not pay the amount due by him to the custom house within 24 hours, should be imprisoned and kept there until paid. This will bring things to a crisis.—God only knows how it will result:"

If, as we have been informed, Bolivar has resigned, and retired to the shades of private life, by what right, under any pretext, or for any cause, does he imprison Mr. F., or Mr. any body else? Rather a queer resignation, which leaves the person resigning more absolute power than he possessed before.—[*Ibid.*

HAYTI, From late accounts, would seem to be fast returning to her ancient state of vassalage under the French government. Emissaries of the French are insinuating themselves into the notice and favor of the colored authorities of the Island, and, in prosecuting their designs, leave no means untried to prejudice and embitter their minds against all the friends of liberty, especially the American residents, who receive the greater portion of their disguised abuse. In these designs they have so far succeeded that a paper, entitled the *Journal du Commerce*, has been established at Port-au-Prince, under the auspices of Bowyer, and edited by a Frenchman named Grouvel. This journal seizes upon every occasion to injure the American citizens residing there, by the foulest misrepresentations and calumnies, conveyed in a manner so insidious as to operate with double effect. Boyer himself is fully in the interests of Charles X. and is willing to sacrifice the liberties of his people for the sake of confirming the despotism which he is trying to establish. No slander, circulated by this newly begotten journal, has a chance of refutation, because the mouths of all are stopped.—Good men see much to lament and apprehend. Commerce and trade are deplorably reduced under the baleful operation of this new French influence—the American merchants are narrowing or resigning their business generally, and there hardly seems to be a hope of a favorable change. If the liberties of the blacks are thus sluggishly resigned, or foolishly immolated, by their own hands, it will but multiply the arguments, already numerous and powerful, for their utter incapability of ever attaining to the perfection of the whites; and it may be plausibly argued that it is in the ordination of a wise Providence that they should thus be fitted to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water"

[*Newburyport Herald.*

LIBERIA.—The Colonization Society acknowledges the receipt of letters from Liberia up to the 11th of February, representing the colony as in the enjoyment of health, peace and prosperity.—The colonists are engaged in constructing new and more extensive fortifications and various other public buildings, and are making great improvements in their condition. The agriculture of the colony promises well for this year. Tobacco is 75 cents the pound, and none can be bought even at this rate. A valuable grant has been obtained of the Junk Territory, forty miles south of Cape Messurado, and a factory commenced at that place. The establishments at St. John's Grand Bossa, Young Sister's and Factory Island, are still maintained, and promise important advantages. The colonial Agent, Mr. Ashmun, expresses his determination to visit the U. States the ensuing summer.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser

Colombia.—We find, on referring again to our Bogota papers, that the military officers in that city, three or four weeks before the receipt of the news from Peru, signed and published a firm and resolute address to the Vice-President, Santander, in favor of the constitution.—They say they should consider it perjury to break the oaths they have taken to it; and therefore they renew them, promising to defend it with their strength and their lives. If it should be annulled, they resolve to stand in arms for the liberty and independence of the nation, under the orders and subordination due to the legitimate government. There are about 40 signatures to this document, including different grades from captains to the highest.

Commodore Porter.—By the schooner Foison, Capt Hallet, arrived at N York from Xibara, Cuba, we learn that letters had been received from Havana, stating that two brigs belonging to Com. Porter's squadron had been captured by Laborde's fleet. A letter from Havana, dated April 7, contains the following passage:—"One of our coasting vessels has arrived here, bringing on board, as prisoners, the first officer of Com. Porter, one lieutenant, and several seamen, who were risen upon by the Spanish crew after their capture.

To Farmers.—Soak seed corn in a solution of glauber salts, and it will come up three or four days sooner than if planted in its natural state, and neither worms, nor fowls, nor birds, will molest it. The discovery was made by accident last year, by a farmer in Massachusetts, who supposed the salts used were nitre.—Not a hill of two acres, planted with seed thus prepared, was touched, whilst at least half of the adjoining field planted at the same time, was destroyed.

Drunkenness.

The cure for Drunkenness, recently discovered by Dr. Chambers, of N. York, and Mr. Louiseau of New-Orleans, is doing wonders. The most inveterate cases have yielded to its powerful influence. The manner of taking the Medicine, its qualities, &c. is thus noticed by the New York Observer:

"It is taken in liquor:—that of which the patient is most fond is usually preferred. It is not unpleasant to the taste; as we have ascertained from those who have taken it, and still more accurately from having tasted it ourselves.

In its operation it is powerful, but not dangerous. It usually operates as a cathartic, and also as an emetic, but not always in both respects. In all cases nausea is produced

There are three modifications of the medicine; adapted to the peculiar habits of the patient and inveteracy of the disease. Of course it is important, in making applications for persons at a distance, to state these particulars as definitely as possible. In the mildest form, we are told by Dr. Chambers, that it fails of curing in about 4 cases out of 20.—Resort is then had to the other modifications.

In almost every instance, more than one dose is necessary. The greatest number of doses which have been taken in any case which we examined, is 7 or 8. The cure is generally complete in the course of a single week.

Before being mingled with the liquor in which it is to be taken, the medicine subsists in two forms—as a liquid, and as a powder. The former is of a red color, the latter of a light brown. In this form it can be forwarded through the post office in letters containing the proper directions.

The improvement in the morals of society, which this invaluable remedy has already effected, wherever its efficacy has been tested, is a subject of gratulation, and a source of unmingled pleasure to every philanthropist. The concomitant habit of intoxication, will disappear with the deleterious cause which produced them; and enable us, ere long, we hope, to hail the MILLENIUM of SOBRIETY.

Mr. P. Hawkes, of Washington, has just issued an octavo volume, accompanied by a Chart which appears to us to be for all persons, and particularly students and teachers a valuable and very convenient manual for geographical purposes: The volume is entitled—'*The American Companion, or A Brief Sketch of Geography.*' And points out, 'the Climate, Latitude, and Longitude, Bearing per Compass, and Distance in Geographical miles, of each place from the City of Washington, &c.

The chart, which is particularly distinct and beautiful, exhibits at one view, the names of about fifteen hundred of the principal places and places in the world, with their bearings &c. as stated in the volume. The places belonging respectively to the United States of America and the foreign countries, are so presented as to be immediately ascertained. There is much of novelty, ingenuity and acuteness in the whole arrangement, and great care would seem to have been taken in the logarithmic calculations. The Chart is embellished by a fine engraving of the Capitol of the City of Washington.

The greater the man is in power above others, the more he ought to excel them in virtue; wherefore Cyrus thought that none ought to govern who were better than those governed.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, May 5, 1827.

The Weather.—Although our climate is celebrated for sudden changes, yet we do not recollect ever to have experienced such cold weather at this season of the year, as we had in the fore part of this week. On Tuesday last, at 7 o'clock P. M the mercury stood at 50 deg. Indeed the weather has been very changeable for a month past. To use the language of the National Journal, we have had the frosts of February, the gales of March, the showers of April, the genial atmosphere of May, the feverish heats of June, and the thunder gusts of July.

New Paper.—Through the politeness of a friend, we received on Tuesday last, the first number of "*The Virginia Palladium*" published in Portsmouth, by Robert Geddes, esq. Its typographical appearance is neat, and when fairly established, will no doubt be a valuable journal.

Potatoes.—Mr. Wm. Gregory of this town, brought to our office on Thursday last, some Irish potatoes of this years growth, which were nearly as large as a pullet's egg.

The New-York American says—"Of the political feelings of the members of the Legislature, in regard to the next Presidential election, we speak advisedly, when we say, that a very large majority are opposed, at any rate to General Jackson; and to the "combination" that urges his cause; and that a clear majority is friendly at all events, to Mr. Adams."

Selected Summary.

The Philadelphia Gazette is of opinion that our differences with G. Britain on the subject of the Colonial trade will have an important effect on the general policy of the two countries in relation to various other points which must shortly come under discussion. The question of peace or war hangs upon it.

Isaac B. Desha, we are informed, has very nearly recovered from the wound which he inflicted upon himself; the only effect it has, is in his speech, which is somewhat impaired, though it is thought that he will entirely recover.

[*Spirit of 76.*

It is stated in the Baltimore American, that orders have been issued to equip the Delaware, 74 now at Norfolk, for sea. She is intended to replace the North-Carolina, about to return from a three years' cruise in the Mediterranean.

ST. HELENA.—The captain of the British ship, which lately touched at St. Helena, reports, that Bonaparte's new house remained unoccupied, and strangers, with permission are allowed to view it during their stay. The room of his old residence, wherein he died, had been converted into a thrashing barn, and the other part of the house into stables.

St. Paul's Clock.—The following is an exact description of the outside of St. Paul's clock, (London)

The diameter of the dial plate, 18 feet 10 inches.
The hour hand, 5 feet 8 inches.
The minute hand, 9 feet 8 inches.
The hour figures, 2 feet 2 inches.
The minute figures 1 foot each.
The minute strokes 6 inches.
And the rim of the minutes, 45 feet.

The Austrian Observer of the 17th Feb states that according to recent advices from Greece, a battle was fought on the 19th Dec. at Beiira (on the other side of Parnasus) in which the Greeks had the advantage.

We understand, that the Yearly Meeting of Friends now in Session in this City, have appropriated $3000, towards defraying the expense of certain free people of color from the state of North Carolina, (where their laws will not permit them to remian,) to Liberia, Hayti, and the other free states as they may prefer.

[*Philadelphia paper.*

John Giles, Esq. is a candidate for Congress in the Salisbury District in opposition to John Long, Esq. the late member.

Navy of the U. States.—When all the vessels authorized to be built are afloat, as nearly every one of them may speedily be, if required—will consist of 12 ships of the line, 20 frigates, 16 sloops of war, and 7 other vessels, exclusive of those on the lakes. To man these will require more than 20,000 men, one half of whom must be *seamen*.

Negro *Ned*, who at the last term of the Superior Court for Wake county was convicted of the murder of his master, Azel J Clifton, was executed pursuant to sentence on Friday the 13th ult.

Bucharest, 13th Feb.—Private letters from Constantinople, of 4th ult. announce that the Porte had declared through the Reis Effendi, its determination to reject all diplomatic overtures in favor of the Greek insurgents. The motives for this decision are the same as those expressed on previous occasions.

The U. S. Frigate *United States*, Com Hull, from the Pacific, arrived at New-York on Monday the 23d ult.

There is now living in Alburgh, Vermont, the widow of John Babcock, whose age is only 82 years, and she has now living, children, grand children, great grand children, and great great grand children, 437.

We learn that Mr. Cooper's new Novel, *The Prairie*, will be published in about a fortnight. At the date of the latest intelligence from the author, he was still in Paris attending to the publication of that work, of which five editions are in the press, one in England, two in Paris, in French and English; one in Berlin, and one in this country; all of which are to appear simultaneously.

Cincinnati, April 14.—The steam boat Tecumseh has just arrived at Louisville from New Orleans in nine days and four hours, having lost one whole night and part of another by fog—distance 1500 miles. The Tecumseh passed 13 boats on the way. It will be recollected that within a very few years, the citizens of Louisville gave that enterprising officer Capt. Shreeve, a public dinner, for performing the trip in 25 days!

[*Com. Reg.*

Orthography Extra.—A farmer in Philadelphia inscribed the following notice on his waggon, which stood in the street of the city a whole morning; "*Gud pertaturs for Sall*"

$10 000 Prize.

One Quarter of the $10,000 Prize in the Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery, 6th Class, was on Tuesday morning last presented at Hatcher's Lottery Office, by by the fortunate holder, Mrs. Mary Ballentine, of Norfolk County, and the cash immediately paid.

The Statue of WASHINGTON, by Chantry, for the City of Boston, is received at that place by the ship London Packet, from London.

The system of Mrs. Leigh, for the cure of Stammering, continues to be applied with the happiest success in New-York and Philadelphia.

The Cherokee Indians have it in view to establish a press for the purpose of circulating general intelligence among their people. A real Cherokee has invented an alphabet containing 86 characters, so easily acquired by the Indians, that they correspond with each other with as much facility as the whites do.

In face of her starving population, Great Britain pampers the royal family with pensions to the amount of 234,000 pounds sterling, in addition to the 1,200,000 pounds for the King.

Capt. Elliot, of U S. ship Cyane, on the Brazilian station, has presented the editor of the American Farmer with a pair of carrier pigeons, as an object of curiosity, and some swine less destructive to vegetation than those commonly known in America.

In the year 1822, the total number of officers in the British army was 18,721, in 1826 it was 18,839 This is about double the number of the whole regular troops of the U. States.

The "Christian Advocate and Journal" has been published at N York under the patronage of the Methodist connexion for 32 weeks. It has now 12,000 subscribers. Preparations are making to publish the third edition of some of the first numbers, two editions having been already disposed of.

Men must have public minds as well as salaries; or they will serve *private ends* at the public cost. It was *Roman virtue* that raised the *Roman glory*.

[*Gracian.*

DIED.

In Scituate, Mr. James Barrell, in the 100th year of his age, one of the few remaining patriots of the revolution. He was at West Point when Arnold deserted his country, in the same company with 2 of his sons. Thus father and children stood together, a little band, in their country's cause, and only asked for Liberty or death.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

28th, Schr. Enterprize, Carr, from Gaudeloupe, with molasses to A. Fobes, jr. Left at Bassaterre 10th ult. schrs. Debenture, of Hollowell, Richardson, to sail for this port in 5 days; Dollar, Holmes, for Salem in 10 days; Hope & Susan, Kelly, for this port in one day.

4th, Schr. Francis D. Williams, Hathaway, 6 days from N. York, merchandize to H. N. Williams, L. C. Moore, C. Homer, and J. C. Ehringhaus.

" Sloop Maria, Nye, fr. Ocracock.

" Schr. Convoy, Sutton, from Ocracock.

" Schr. Alfred M. Gatlin, Hall, from Currituck.

CLEARED.

3d, Schr. Blakely, Earl, for Martinique, with staves, shingles and peas by A. Williams.

29th, From Plymouth, N. C. schr. Only Son, Small, for St. Barts, staves and shingles by N. Tucker.

DEPARTED.

29th, From Plymouth, N. C. schr. Gen. Warren, Vinal, for Boston, naval stores by N. Tucker.

1st, Schr. Serena, Borden, for Plymouth, N. C. in ballast.

4th, Schr. Ensign, Stoddard, for Boston, staves by A. Fobes, jr.

To sail to-day,

Sloop Diamond, Davis, for Boston, with corn by A. Fobes, and A. Williams.

The schrs. Polly Rider, Dunlap, and Cordelia, Walker, were at St. Thomas the 2nd ult.

The Annual Meeting of the Pasquotank County Auxiliary Colonization Society will be held at the Court-House in this place on Monday the 14th inst. It is particularly requested that the members attend.

The Members of the Phœnix Fire Company are hereby notified to attend a monthly meeting of said Company at the Engine House on Monday next, at 4 o'clock P. M.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Office to the second story of his new brick building on Main-street, opposite the store of Mathew Cluff, esq. which will be open for business (of the Custom House) from 8 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M.

Asa Rogerson. *Collector.*

Elizabeth-City, May 5 *Tf*

New Goods.

The Subscribers have received by several late arrivals from the north, their assortment of

Spring & Summer Goods;

it embraces a greater variety of desirable staple and fancy articles than they have hitherto had—among them are—

4-4 and 6-4 plain and figured mull, Jackonet and book muslins,
Fig'd Swiss muslins,
Checked and striped Jackonets,
Irish Linens, Sheetings and Diapers,
Table damask and Russia Diapers,
Linen cambrick Hdkfs. and Lawns,
Super. and common Prints, in great variety,
Barege Ginghams and Cravats,
Fine black Bombazine, French do.
Lastings for summer Coats,
White and brown Drillings, and various other articles for gentlemens' summer wear.
Furniture and cambrick Dimities,
Marseilles and other counterpanes,
Blk. and col'd Canton crapes, Robes, Shawls, and Scarfs,
Very fine blk. Nankin crapes,
Blk. white, green, straw and pink Italian crapes,
Black, white, lilac, straw, pink, green and other col'd Gimps, Braids, and silk cords,
Assorted col'd Satins & Lutestrings,
Blk. white and assorted colors Gros de Naples,
Plain blk. do. and Levantines,
Gauze and other fancy Hdkfs.
Plain and striped Florentines,
Very fine black Bombazettes,
Swiss collars and Handkerchiefs,
Heavy yellow, red and flag silk P. Handkerchiefs,
19 packages domestic goods, consisting of 4 and 5-4 bleached and brown Sheetings,
3-4 bleached and brown Shirtings,
Plaids, stripes and checks,
33 dozen Fur HATS.
Among them are men's black and drab, and youths' and childrens' Hats of various descriptions.

Wright & Williams

Elizabeth-City, May 5.

Whiskey, Pork, and Flour.

We have just received per Schooner Trader, from N. York,

50 bbls. Whiskey.

In Store.

New-York prime Pork,
Superfine and fine Flour.

WRIGHT & WILLIAMS.

May 5th.

GEORGE KELLINGER, TAILOR,

HAVING taken the front room of the house occupied by Mr Asa McCoy, on Road-Street, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and the surrounding country, that he is ready to execute all orders in his business. Clothes will be made by the latest and most approved fashions, and the workmanship done in a manner not inferior to any in the place. He flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction to all his customers.

Elizabeth-City, May 5.

LEGHORN FLATS.

1 Case Leghorn Flats,
1 do. Mens' and boys' Hats.

For sale at low prices.

Wright & Williams.

May 5th.

RECEIVED.

Per Schooner Enterprize, from Gaudeloupe,

20 hhds. Molasses,

For sale by

Alpheus Fobes, jr.

ATTENTION!!!

Elizabeth-City Guards.

You are hereby commanded to appear on parade on SATURDAY the 12th of May, at 2 o'clock, at the Academy Lot, armed and equipped as the law directs for inspection—punctual attendance is required. You will appear in summer dress, white pantaloons and uniform jackets.

By order of the Captain.

March 31.

ORDINANCE

Passed by the Commissioners of Elizabeth-City, at a meeting held at the office of Charles Grice, on the 20th April, 1827.

Be it ordained by the Commissioners of Elizabeth-City and it is hereby ordained by authority of the same, That every dray, cart or waggon using the town of Elizabeth-City as public porters, and receiving pay for the transportation or hauling of any article whatever within the bounds of the said town, shall be deemed a public dray, cart or waggon, and shall be numbered with the number of the dray, cart or waggon painted on the same, in figures not less than three inches long; which said dray, cart or waggon or the owner thereof, shall obtain a certificate from the Commissioners of said town, countersigned by the Intendant thereof, corresponding with the number of said dray, cart or waggon, and shall pay for each certificate so obtained, the sum of two dollars—which said certificate shall be in force from the first Saturday in March and no longer—renewable annually. And if any dray, cart or waggon shall use the streets of Elizabeth-City, contrary to the aforesaid ordinance, the owner thereof shall be subject to a fine of one dollar for each and every load hauled, to be recovered by warrant before the Intendant; and if any slave shall be convicted of violating the said ordinance without direction from his master, he shall suffer corporal punishment agreeable to the power vested in the Commissioners; and if permit from his master said master shall be liable to the penalty hereof.

And that the said dray, cart or waggon, being a public dray, cart or waggon, shall at all times, when disengaged, be at the service of any person applying for the same, to be used in the said town, under a penalty of one dollar for each and every offence; and that they shall receive for their services in the bounds of said town, twelve and a half cents and no more, for every load hauled not exceeding the weight or bulk of five barrels of flour.

And that the owner of said dray, cart or waggon shall be liable and accountable for all damage sustained it the transportation of any article whatever, that may happen by the negligence or mismanagement of the person employed to drive; the said horse and dray, cart or waggon which such damage may be recovered from the said owner before any jurisdiction having cognizance thereof on due and legal conviction, &c.

Ordered, that the above ordinance be published in the Elizabeth-City Star.

Blanks for sale at this office

NEW GOODS:

Just received a partial supply of Spring Goods, consisting of

6-4 7-4 8 4 & 9-4 Table Diaper,
3-4 Bird's eye do.
Irish Sheetings,
Linen and long Lawn,
Tamb'd swiss Mushns,
Jackonet do.
Striped and color'd Muslins,
Callicoes and Muslin Prints,
Cambrick Ginghams,
Crape shawls and Hkfs.
Parasols,
Mens' Ware of almost every description, suitable for Summer,
Lady's high and spring heel prunelle, Sattin, & morocco Shoes,
Men's and Boy's Leather Shoes,
Bbls. Mess Prime and Cargo Pork, (New,)
do. Flour, Rum, Whiskey, and Brandy,
12 dozen W. Hoes.

IN STORE,

1200 Bushels Salt.

All for Sale by

Mathew Cluff.

Elizabeth-City, April 14.

NOTICE.

The subscriber takes this method of contradicting a report, which has been industriously circulated to the injury of his business; that he intended moving from this place. He hereby publicly tenders his thanks to the good citizens of this, and the adjoining county of Perquimans, for the liberality of their patronage; and informs them that he now has, and intends keeping, an extensive assortment of all the *MEDICINES* in use by the regular faculty. He also has the proper instruments to perform all the ordinary operations in Surgery. He again respectfully tenders his services to his friends and the public in general, in all the various branches of his profession, and promises the most unremitting attention to all who may be so kind as to patronize him.

John N. Butt, M. D.

Nixonton, April 14, 1827. *Tf*

State of North-Carolina.

Currituck County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1827.

Patrick Northern, vs. James Tatem. } Origi'l Attachment levied on the lands of James Tatem, adjoining the lands of David Jones and Josiah Butt, in Gibbs' Woods

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Tatem, is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is ordered*, that publication be made in the Elizabeth-City Star for two months, that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Currituck, at the Court-House in Currituck, on the last Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said attachment, it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, *Spence Hall*, Clerk of our said Court at office in Currituck, the last Monday in February, Anno Domini 1827, and 51st Year of American Independence.

A Copy.

Spence Hall, C. C. C.

Currituck County, April 14.

JUST RECEIVED

By Schooner Experiment, Tripp, from St. Bartholomews:

1500 bushels coarse Salt,
7 hogsheads Rum,
3 bags of Coffee,

Also by schr. Quincy, Stoddard, from Boston

12 barrels N. E. Rum,
6 quintals Fish,
250 bushels Irish Potatoes.

For sale by

A. Fobes, jun.

Elizabeth-City, April 7. *Tf*

RECEIVED

Per Sloop Mary. Simmons, from St. Barts.

800 bushels coarse Salt,
3 puncheons Rum,
13 bbls. Sugar.

Also, per schr. Ensign,

150 bushels Irish Potatoes,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum,

For sale by *A. FOBES, jun.*

JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE.*

POETRY.

SELECTED.

From the Boston Evening Gazette.

The Sea-Serpent's Soliloquy.

Alack! what a route men are making,
About a poor wight of the sea!
What pains, and what care they are taking,
To aim a sure weapon at me!

I believe they all think I'm the fellow
Who tempted their grandmother, once;
By calling the fruit sweet and mellow,
Which she went and ate—like a dunce!

But, if it is him they are seeking,
They'd better keep up, on dry land,
Where he, *(to myself I am speaking,)*
Has got half the world at command.

Sometimes, in the *heart* he is lurking,
In innermost actions among;
Sometimes in the *head* he is working;
And oft gives a dart from the *tongue*.

Perhaps, it was he made the story
About my large eyes, and huge ribs,
And gained my pursuers such *glory*;
For, I'm told he's the *father* of fibs.

And when they came down on the ocean,
With ball and harpoon—freighted ship,
'Twas he made the splash and commotion,
And I only gave them the slip.

For, blest with a quick transmutation,
Ere they sprinkled their salt on my tail,*
Then much to the hero's vexation,
I turned to a *fish*, or a *whale!*

This is all I have done that was evil,
By Neptune, my god, I declare!
To make them so harsh and uncivil,
And treat me in ways so unfair!

But if they would just keep their distance
I'd swim with their Symmes to the pole;
To yield the stout captain assistance;
And make in the globe, a great hole.

And when I have prov'd it was hollow,
By pecking it through with my chin;
My valliant companion should follow,
And so, we would both venture in.

When there, we'd make up such a journal,
To publish, when we had got out,
We should pass for two beings supernal,
That know what both worlds are about

Oh! the treasure's we'd bring back to show 'em!
Perhaps ther'd be gold, in great lumps!
Whatever they are they sha'nt know 'em,
Because they have shot at my bumps!

F.

* The nurse sends the child on a wild-goose chase, by telling him that if he can throw salt on the bird's tail, it will become so tame as to be taken.

Ode to the Moon.

O fairest orb of heavenly light,
That lead'st the starry train of night,
Calm Silence smooths thy tranquil way,
And pensive Sorrow loves thy ray.

When you your silver beams deny,
All baleful spirits fill the sky;
The brood of Night, of hideous form,
The desert blast, and wat'ry storm.

But when you rule, the shadowy train
Of Fairy footsteps mark the plain;
And dimly, by thy light serene,
The ghosts of lovers oft are seen.

When thou art hence, the night-owl screams;
The loathsome bat, that all day dreams,
Creeps from some long-forgotten room,
To revel in a deeper gloom.

But when, fair Moon, you roll on high,
Majestic through the silent sky,
Still to the nightingale's soft song,
In measures slow you move along.

Oh, come then with thy clouds of snow,
Light floating as the zephyrs blow;
Oh, come, and thro' the cheerless gloom
Shed one mild ray on yonder tomb!

Those stones Palemon's dust inclose,
The peace of Heav'n's in his repose;
Thy whit'ning beam, ah! gently shed
On poor Palemon's lowly bed.

Till piercing thro' the deeper night
That seals his eyes, a purer light
Shall burst the bonds of mortal clay,
When thou thyself shall fade away.

REV. J. H. POTT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WORLD NEVER KNOWS BUT BY A CHANGE OF FORTUNE.

The History of Melissa.

Diligitur nemo, nisi cui Fortuna secunda est, [fugat
Quæ, simul intonuit, proxima quæque
OVID.

When smiling Fortune spreads her golden ray,
All crowd around to flatter and obey:
But when she thunders from an angry sky,
Our friends, our flatterers, our lovers fly.

To the Rambler.

SIR,—The diligence with which you endeavor to cultivate the knowledge of nature, manners, and life, will perhaps incline you to pay some regard to the observations of one who has been taught to know mankind by unwelcome information, & whose opinions are the result, not of solitary conjectures, but of practice and experience.

I was born to a large fortune, and bred to the knowledge of those arts which are supposed to accomplish the mind, and adorn the person of a woman. To these attainments, which custom and education almost forced upon me, I added some voluntary acquisitions by the use of books, and the conversation of that species of men whom the ladies generally mention, with terror and aversion, under the name of scholars, but whom I have found a harmless and inoffensive order of beings, not so much wiser than ourselves, but that they may receive as well as communicate knowledge, and more inclined to degrade their own character by cowardly submission, than to overbear or oppress us with their learning or their wit.

From these men, however, if they are by kind treatment encouraged to talk, something may be gained, which embellished with elegancy, and softened by modesty, will always add dignity and value to female conversation: and from my acquaintance with the bookish part of the world I derived many principles of judgment and maxims of prudence, by which I was enabled to draw upon myself the general regard in every place of concourse or pleasure. My opinion was the great rule of approbation, my remarks were remembered by those who desired the second degree of fame; my mind was studied, my dress was imitated, my letters were handed from one family to another, and read by those who copied them as sent to themselves; my visits were solicited as honors, and multitudes boasted of an intimacy with Melissa, who had only seen me by accident, and whose familiarity had never procceded beyond the exchange of a compliment, or return of a courtesy.

I shall make no scruple of confessing that I was pleased with this universal veneration, because I always considered it as paid to my intrinsic qualities and inseparable merit, and very easily persuaded myself that fortune had no part in my superiority. When I looked upon my glass, I saw youth and beauty, with health and might give me reason to hope their continuance; when I examined my mind, I found some strength of judgment, and fertility of fancy; and was told that every action was grace, and that every accent was persuasion.

In this manner my life passed like a continual triumph amidst acclamations, and envy, and courtship, and caresses: to please Melissa was the general ambition, and every stratagem of artful flattery was practised upon me. To be flattered is grateful, even when we know that our praises are not believed by those who pronounce them; for they prove, at least, our power, and show that our favor is valued, since it is purchased by the meanness of falsehood. But, perhaps, the flatterer is not often detected, for an honest mind is not apt to suspect, and no one exerts the power of discernment with much vigour when self-love favors the deceit.

The number of adorers, and the perpetual distraction of my thoughts by new schemes of pleasure, prevented me from listening to any of those who crowd in multitudes to give girls advice, and kept me unmarried and unengaged to my 27th year, when, as I was towering in all the pride of uncontested excellency, with a face yet little impaired, and a mind hourly improving, the failure of a fund in which my money was placed, reduced me to a frugal competency which allowed little beyond neatness and independence.

I bore the diminution of my riches without any outrages of sorrow, or pusillanimity of dejection. Indeed I did not know how much I had lost, for, having always heard and thought more of my wit and beauty, than of my fortune, it did not suddenly enter my imagination that Melissa could sink beneath her established rank, while her form and mind continued the same; that she could cease to raise admiration but by ceasing to deserve it, or feel any stroke but from the hand of time.

It was in my power to have concealed the loss, and to have married by continuing the same appearance, with all the credit of my original fortune; but I was not so far sunk in my own esteem, as to submit to the baseness of fraud, or to desire any other recommendation than sense & virtue. I therefore dismissed my equipage, sold those ornaments which were become unsuitable to my new condition, and appeared among those with whom I used to converse with less glitter, but with equal spirit.

I found myself received at every visit, with sorrow beyond what is naturally felt for calamities in which we have no part, and was entertained with condolence and consolation so frequently repeated, that my friends plainly consulted rather their own gratification, than my relief. Some from that time refused my acquaintance, and forbore, without any provocation, to repay my visits; some visited me, but after a longer interval than usual, and every return was still with more delay; nor did any of my female acquaintances fail to introduce the mention of my misfortunes, to compare my present and former condition, to tell me how much it must trouble me to want the splendor which I became so well, to look at Pleasures which I had formerly enjoyed, and to sink to a level with those by whom I had been considered as moving in a higher sphere, and who had hitherto approached me with reverence and submission, which I was now no longer to expect.

Observations like these, are commonly nothing better than covert insults, which serve to give vent to the flatulence of pride, but they are now and then imprudently uttered by honesty and benevolence, and inflict pain where kindness is intended; I will, therefore, so far maintain my antiquated claim to politeness, as to venture the establishment of this rule, that no one ought to remind another of misfortunes, of which the sufferer does not complain, and which there are no means proposed of alleviating. You have no right to excite thoughts which necessarily give pain whenever they return, and which, perhaps, might not have revived but by absurd and unseasonable compassion.

My endless train of lovers immediately withdrew, without raising any emotions. The greater part had indeed always professed to court, as it is termed, upon the square, had inquired my fortune, and offered settlements; these had undoubtedly a right to retire without censure, since they had openly treated for money, as necessary to their happiness, and who can tell how little they wanted any other portion? I have always thought the clamours of women unreasonable, who imagine themselves injured because the men who followed them upon the supposition of a greater fortune, reject them when they are discovered to have less. I have never known any lady, who did not think wealth a title to some stipulations in her favor: and surely what is claimed by the possession of money is justly forfeited by its loss. She that has once demanded a settlement, has allowed the importance of fortune; and when she cannot show pecuniary merit, why should she think her cheapener obliged to purchase?

My lovers were not all content with silent desertion. Some of them revenged the neglect which they had formerly endured, by wanton and superfluous insults, and endeavored to mortify me, by paying, in my presence, those civilities to other ladies, which were once devoted only to me. But, as it has been my rule to treat men according to the rank of their intellect, I had never suffered any one to waste his life in suspense, who could have employed it to better purpose, and had therefore no enemies but coxcombs, whose resentment and respect were equally below my consideration.

The only pain which I have felt from degradation is the loss of that influence which I had always exerted on the side of virtue, in the defence of innocence, and the assertion of truth. I now find my opinions slighted, my sentiments criticised, and my arguments opposed by those that used to listen to me without reply, and struggle to be first in expressing their conviction.

The female disputants have wholly thrown off my authority; and if I endeavor to enforce my reasons by an appeal to the scholars that happen to be present, the wretches are certain to pay their court by sacrificing me and my system to a finer gown; and I am every hour insulted with contradiction by cowards, who could never find till lately that Melissa was liable to error.

There are two persons only whom I cannot charge with having changed their conduct with my change of fortune. One is an old curate that has passed his life in the duties of his profession, with great reputation for his knowledge and piety; the other is a lieutenant of dragoons. The parson made no difficulty, in the height of my elevation, to check me when I was pert, and instruct me when I blundered; and if there is any alteration, he is now more timorous, lest his freedom should be thought rudeness. The soldier never paid me any particular addresses, but very rigidly observed all the rules of politeness, which he is now so far from relaxing, that whenever he serves the tea, he obstinately carries me the first dish, in defiance of the frowns and whispers of the table.

This, Mr. Rambler, is *to see the world* It is impossible for those that have only known affluence and prosperity, to judge rightly of themselves or others. The rich and the powerful live in a perpetual masquerade, in which all about them wear borrowed characters; and we only discover in what estimation we are held, when we can no longer give hopes or fears.

I am, &c.

MELISSA.

SATURDAY EVENING.

A week is past; let my thoughts run through its business; and let my conscience pass a faithful sentence. Am I a better man, a better husband, a better wife, a better neighbor, or whatever be the duties which it lays upon me? Am I more satisfied with my conduct than I was the week before? If I am not, I have lived in vain. What have I done for the good of the neighborhood?—what for the public good? How have I been prospered in business; and how have I shown my thankfulness by administering to the necessities of those around me: Are no sick afflicted strangers in my vicinity? If not, this is the most favored spot under heaven. And if there are, what have I done for their relief? If in none of those things I have been improving, I am living for myself, a selfish niggard, unworthy the name of man or Christian. Am I better prepared for dying, than I was last week? And when I look forward, how am I to spend the next week, and what new project for improvement have I in mind? And what can I do for the good of others?

These are, in truth, plain and simple notions; but they are such as often come into the head of a plain man in the country.

[Trenton Emporium.

WOMAN.

In every character, woman is interesting, though not always amiable. We may not love, but we must admire. Whether as the venerable matron, or the blooming maid; the chaste wife, or tender relation; old or young; married or unmarried; virtuous or vicious; still, she will command our admiration, and influence our actions.

Who then can be ashamed to pay homage to a virtuous woman? She is the purest abstract of Deity that can be found in all his works. She is the image of love, purity, and truth; and she lives and moves, in all who possess virtuous innocence.

Woman ever has been, still is, and always will be, the main-spring of every masculine achievement; her influence is felt by all, from the lawyer to the clown; from the man to the stripling; and whether she fires Troy, or excite emulation at a game of marbles; whether she influences a court, or rule a dairy, the end, cause and effect, are still the same. We may talk of patriotism, we may pursue of fame, but who could feel the one or seek the other, but for the sake of Woman?

Woman! still more interesting when we contemplate her, night and day, watching by the pillow of a friend, administering the healing balm, sustaining the drooping head on her sympathizing bosom, and wiping the heavy dews of death from the sunken cheeks; it is in such a scene lovely woman shines unrivalled, and constrains man to pay the homage due to angels of humanity.

There are times and seasons in which every one is given to reflection. In those hours we are either approved by our consciences, or are stung by the bitter feelings of remorse, and it is in those hours that we feel most sensibly and value most highly the blessings of religion. It is a great and a common error into which men have fallen, that religion is gloomy. It is the very contrary; it throws a cheerfulness over everything; it heightens the enjoyment of every pleasure, and soothes the anguish of every pain. When a man is worn out by the toils and troubles which every day brings along with it, when his family and friends, all those whom he held dear to him, have been snatched away by the hand of death, when in looking around him, he cannot find a ray of true love and friendship beaming in the countenance of any one; 'tis then he experiences the benefits of religion. 'tis then he seeks the repose of his closet, and holds communion with his God; and 'tis then, when bereaved of every friend on earth, he looks to heaven, and there beholds a friend who will never desert him. With it you are independent *of the world*, without it you are a slave to the changes and chances of fortune. It is a source of happiness to its votary, whether walking the sequestered vale, of life, or visiting the busy walks of fashion. Who that languish in sickness and despondency in a foreign land, who that has pined on the weary bed far from his home, and the scenes of his youth, with no well known countenance to visit him, and no hand to smooth his pillow and minister to his wants, but that of a stranger, who that has been in such a situation but has felt the want or experienced the benefits of religion? It is an ornament to youth, a support to old age, a solace in solitude, and a comfort in affliction. It possesses a charm, which loses none of its lustre from the lapse of time, and brightens as it looms on the ocean of eternity.—[*Salem Gaz.*

Take Gum Elastic, commonly called *Indian Rubber*, cut into fine shreds, and put about one ounce of it into a half pint Seneca oil, or petroleum.—Let the mixture stand about a week, at the end of which time the gum will be dissolved, and a thick elastic varnish formed, which may be applied to the boots or shoes with a brush, and will be absorbed by the leather: the varnish to be applied once a day till the leather is saturated, when the shoes will be perfectly water proof, and rendered soft and easy to the feet. If in the preparation of leather, this varnish was used instead of the common tanners oil, the object would be more perfectly attained Seneca oil is produced in our country in great abundance, and costs little if any more, than tanners oil and the gum elastic is very cheap. I made the discovery that gum elastic may be dissolved in Seneca oil about a year since, and now publish it *pro bono publico*.—[*Con. Cour.*

Straws swim upon the surface, but pearls lie upon the bottom. Showy parts strike every common eye, but solid ones have only to be discerned by the most accurate observers of the human head and human heart.

Do not accustom yourself to swear, for there are words enough in the English language sufficiently expressive of all our passions.

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.